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ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF IMMIGRATION

The effect on the Canadian economy of an influx of more than a million and a half immigrants in little more than a decade is quite impossible to assess in precise terms, but there can be little doubt that it has been important, the Department of Citizenship and Immigration states in a reference paper entitled "Canadian Immigration".

The first obvious advantage is the fact that an increased population spreads more widely the overhead costs of government, education, railways, highways and other public utilities. An expanded domestic market makes possible more effective use of existing capital equipment, more efficient methods of production. It makes the country less vulnerable to world market conditions.

As workers, Canada's post-war immigrants have made an invaluable contribution to Canada's industrial growth and resource development. In the first five years after the war, immigrants supplied fully half the number of new workers required to meet the demands of an expanding economy. In the succeeding five years they numbered more than the whole increase in the working force - thus overcoming what would otherwise have been a decline brought about by the ageing of the working population and by the lower participation of Canadians in the labour force.

Immigrant workers as a group are more mobile than native-born workers. Having no deep roots in the beginning they have found their way to the areas of greatest need and

thus have played a large part in major projects in remote districts, harnessing hydro power, constructing highways and railways and opening up mines.

The majority of immigrants are in an age group that places them at the beginning of their most productive period. Thus they help to maintain in better balance the age distribution of the population as a whole. The adult immigrant brings with him an education and training paid for by the country of emigration, which immediately becomes an asset in his new country. Immigrant engineers and other professional and technical workers have played no small part in Canada's post-war development. It is estimated that from 1951 to 1955, for every three students in professional technical fields graduated in Canada, two had come to this country as immigrants.

A considerable proportion of Canada's post-war immigrants have established themselves in agriculture, offsetting to a significant extent the impact of the traditional exodus of young farm people to the cities. Many have been experienced agriculturists whose knowledge and skill have helped maintain, increase and even improve agricultural production.

Apart from their knowledge and skills, immigrants have brought to Canada very considerable amounts of capital. A total of more than \$873,000,000 was imported by immigrants from 1946 to 1956 inclusive - \$650 millions in cash and over \$273 millions in settlers' effects. In 1956 alone, immigrants brought in

\$100 millions in cash and \$31,800,000 in effects. Many have had securities and other assets transferred to them in Canada after they became settled. Hundreds have started new businesses and new industries, creating new job opportunities and adding to the gross national product.

Immigrants are consumers as well as producers and in this respect the economic effect of Canada's post-war immigration has been enormous. In 1956, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the consumer expenditures of post-war immigrants in the Canadian population were estimated to be \$1,484,000,000 a year - \$346 millions for food; \$165 millions for clothing and personal furnishings; \$96 millions for personal and medical care; \$200 millions for shelter; \$194 millions for household operations; \$187 millions for transportation; \$118 millions for tobacco and alcohol and \$178 millions on miscellaneous expenditures. In addition, immigrants in 1956 paid an estimated \$135 millions in direct taxation and saved some \$114 millions.

One way of visualizing the effect on the economy of one and a half million people added by immigration is to consider that, taken together, these immigrants create a market for goods and services larger than that provided by the whole of Metropolitan Toronto. They have had to be provided with housing, furniture, appliances, food, clothing and other durable and non-durable goods. Obviously they have given a tremendous stimulus to the production of consumer goods which has been an important factor of Canada's post-war buoyant economy and have created a significant demand for capital investment.

Apart from the impact they make on the national economy, immigrants bring to Canada a wide diversity of intellectual and cultural gifts which greatly enrich the life of the nation.

WORK SHIPS ORDERED

Contracts totalling over twelve million dollars for the construction of six ships has been announced by Mr. George Hees, Minister of Transport.

Vessels to be built are the following:

An icebreaking, buoy and supply ship primarily for service in Newfoundland and Atlantic waters at a cost of about \$2,800,000.

Two icebreaking, buoy and supply ships with special search and rescue characteristics for service in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime waters and in British Columbia waters:

An ice-reinforced buoy and supply ship for service in the Bay of Fundy and Maritime waters.

A work-ship and a lightship for service in the St. Lawrence River.

In addition to the above new ships to be built, two LCT8's are to be converted for summer use in Arctic supply as bulk petroleum and dry cargo vessels, Mr. Hees said.

ARMED FORCES VOTE

Voting time for some 7,700 Canadian voters in West Germany with the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group is just a few weeks away. The Headquarters of the Canadian field formation has revealed that about 5,500 soldiers and 2,200 wives will be eligible to cast ballots during the six-day voting period which begins March 24.

Since the announcement of the forthcoming federal general election, headquarters staffs in West Germany have been busy registering the names of every soldier and dependent eligible to vote and determining their normal places of residence. Under the provisions of the Canadian Forces Voting Regulations, the Armed Services vote is recorded one week before the rest of the Canadian electorate goes to the polls.

As was the case in the last federal general election, a special voting territory is being set up with headquarters in London, England, to record the vote of servicemen and their dependents in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, West Germany and Egypt.

In Germany special polls will be set up in the Soest, Hemer, Werl, Unna and Iserlohn centres of Westphalia, where Canadian campsites and married quarter areas are located. Another poll will be operating at Antwerp, Belgium, where a small number of Canadian soldiers and their dependents are stationed.

During the Armed Forces voting period in West Germany one unit of the Canadian NATO land formation will be on field firing manoeuvres on the southern shores of the Baltic Sea, at Putlos. They are the 2nd Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, and a special poll will be set up to record the vote in this unit.

At voting time Canadian service voters and eligible dependents are shown a list of candidates and their party affiliations. Each voter is given a ballot and the vote is cast by writing the name of the candidate of his or her choice, in secret. The voter places the ballot in a plain envelope, seals it, and passes it to the Deputy Returning Officer. The Deputy Returning Officer then places it in another envelope addressed to the special returning officer in London, seals it, and passes it back to the voter who deposits it in a receptacle.

The ballots are counted in London under the supervision of a special returning officer appointed by the Government to supervise returns from servicemen and their wives from the many polls in the widely-spread area.

Under the Canadian Forces Voting Regulations, certain people are precluded from casting ballots. They include Canadian soldiers' wives under the age of 21, personnel who are not Canadian citizens or British subjects, Canadian civilians employed by the formation in Germany, and soldiers undergoing periods of detention or imprisonment.

CANADIAN COMMODITY PRODUCTION

Net value of Canadian commodity production climbed 11.7 per cent in 1955 to a record \$15,838,100,000 from \$14,177,500,000 in 1954 and was 8.6 per cent greater than the previous all-time high of \$14,588,100,000 reached in 1953, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics annual survey of production.

Among the major expansionary forces were the rise in personal expenditure on consumer goods and services and the sharp increase in residential construction. Other contributing factors were the strong recovery of exports (principally of forestry and mining products) and of business outlays for plant, machinery and equipment. Additional expansionary factors in 1955 were the rise in government expenditures for goods and services, the larger grain crop and the swing in business inventories from liquidation in 1954 to net accumulation in 1955.

Preliminary data for 1956 indicate a further increase of more than 10 per cent as compared to 1955. This continued strong expansion of economic activity was principally the result of the very large advance of 33 per cent in business investment outlays for new construction, machinery and equipment. In addition, both consumer expenditures and exports continued to show strong gains as compared with the preceding year. By contrast, investment in residential construction recorded only a small increase. This strength in end-product demand was reflected in the expansion of most commodity-producing industries.

Advance data indicate that in 1956 agricultural output rose by 10 per cent over 1955. Mining production showed an appreciable increase of 15 per cent. Forestry, fisheries and electric power industries also recorded advances over the high levels of 1955. Net value of manufacturing industries rose by about 10

per cent, as substantial gains were recorded by most durable industries, especially iron and steel products. The construction industry showed the largest increase among the commodity groups in 1956; net value rose by more than 20 per cent as compared to 1955.

Canada's manufacturing industries accounted for over half the total net value of commodity production in 1955, rising to a record \$8,753,500,000 from \$7,902,100,000 in 1954. Construction was next, with a substantial rise to \$2,769,700,000 from \$2,528,600,000 and agriculture followed with an increase to \$1,937,200,000 from \$1,665,900,000.

Net value of production for the mining industry climbed to \$1,061,400,000 from 1954's total of \$900,600,000, the forestry group to \$664,700,000 from \$584,300,000, electric power to \$543,300,000 from \$488,600,000 and trapping to \$17,400,000 from \$9,800,000. Net value of production for the fisheries group declined to \$90,900,000 from \$97,500,000.

Ontario remained Canada's most productive province, with its net value rising to \$6,479,600,000 in 1955 from \$5,812,500,000 in the preceding year. Next in order was Quebec with a net value of production of \$4,205,100,000 compared to \$3,888,600,000, followed by British Columbia with \$1,577,900,000 versus \$1,364,100,000 and Alberta with \$1,273,200,000 against \$1,117,700,000.

Totals for the other provinces in 1955 were as follows: Saskatchewan, \$795,100,000 (\$605,700,000 in 1954); Manitoba, \$590,500,000 (\$539,000,000); Nova Scotia, \$349,000,000 (\$345,000,000); New Brunswick, \$301,500,000 (\$265,600,000); Newfoundland, \$189,800,000 (\$163,900,000); Prince Edward Island, \$39,600,000 (\$37,600,000); and Yukon and Northwest Territories, \$36,900,000 (\$37,900,000).

TRIBUTE TO CANADIANS

The commander of the British Army's 1st Corps in Germany, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold E. Pyman, has paid high tribute to the 4th Canadian Infantry Brigade Group.

The occasion was his farewell visit to the 5,500-man NATO formation and the close of a three-day senior officers study exercise at the Brigade's Headquarters in Soest, Germany.

As the study came to an end General Pyman stated, "this is the fifth exercise of this type Canadian formations in Germany have carried out. I have attended four of them. I have had Canadian soldiers under my command formerly as a Divisional Commander and now as a Corps Commander, and I would like to say before leaving to take up my new appointment, that I am inspired by my Canadian contacts and comradeship."

He went on to say, "today, I have heard new

military words you have originated to describe battle actions, such as 'hellahooting' and 'orbiting'. They are very apt expressions. And gentlemen, from what I have seen and heard in your discussions today, and from previous visits to Canadian formations in Germany, I shall be very much surprised if the Canadian Army does not originate many more new ideas in the coming years."

General Pyman is scheduled to leave Germany next month to take over his new appointment as Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff. The conference, which was attended by about 60 senior officers from units of the Canadian NATO Brigade Group, was held to discuss operational training planned for the coming year. Under the Brigade's commander, Brigadier Donald C. Cameron of Alexandria, Ontario, the unit officers studied tactical and administrative problems connected with their operational roles.

RADIO SALES UP

Producers sold fewer television receivers but more radios and record players in 1957 than in the preceding year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. Sales of TV sets dropped 24 per cent to 456,974 units from 598,149 in 1956 and were sharply below 1955's record sales of 764,957. Sales of radios increased to 721,674 units from 709,416 in 1956, and record players to 243,153 units from 205,127.

Television-set sales were smaller in all areas in 1957 than in the preceding year, total for the Atlantic Provinces falling to 33,659 units from 48,667, Quebec to 121,290 from 168,037, Ontario to 172,085 from 225,470, Prairie Provinces to 88,823 from 108,639, and British Columbia to 41,117 from 47,336.

Radio receiving-set sales were larger in 1957 than in 1956 in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba but smaller in the other provinces. The totals: Atlantic Provinces, 30,604 units (37,379 in 1956); Quebec, 148,508 (133,785); Ontario, 379,072 (377,276); Manitoba, 46,791 (39,760); Saskatchewan, 22,419 (24,216); Alberta, 42,603 (44,157); and British Columbia, 51,677 (52,843).

All regions except the Atlantic Provinces shared in the rise in sales of record players in 1957, totals being as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 16,531 (16,605 in 1956); Quebec, 68,675 (53,179); Ontario, 92,177 (83,918); Manitoba, 16,429 (11,542); Saskatchewan, 9,105 (6,155); Alberta, 16,321 (13,692); and British Columbia, 23,915 (20,036).

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RECORD RETAIL SALES

Canadian retailers had record sales in 1957, according to Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Estimated at \$14,654,288,000, the year's total was 2.5 per cent larger than the 1956 value of \$14,297,558,000. December sales were 0.8 per cent below a year earlier at \$1,432,399,000 versus \$1,443,664,000. Both independents and chains shared in the rise in sales in 1957, total for the former advancing 1.3 per cent to \$11,806,541,000 from \$11,650,502,000, and the latter 7.6 per cent to \$2,847,745,000 from \$2,647,055,000.

Sales gains were posted for all provinces except the Atlantic area where the decrease was limited to 0.8 per cent. The year's increases: Saskatchewan, 4.4 per cent; Alberta, 4.1 per cent; Manitoba, 3.5 per cent; Quebec, 3.2 per cent; British Columbia, 2.4 per cent and Ontario, 2.1 per cent. Year's sales increases among the trades were largest for the following: grocery and combination stores, 8.9 per cent; variety, 7.2 per cent; drug, 6.6 per

cent "other" food and beverage, 5.9 per cent; garages and filling stations, 5.5 per cent, and shoe stores, 5 per cent. Sales decreases: lumber and building material dealers, 5.4 per cent; motor vehicle dealers, 3 per cent; furniture, appliance and radio, 2.7 per cent; and jewellery, 2.3 per cent.

Estimated total sales for 1957, ranked according to size, by provinces (in thousands): Ontario, \$5,612,005 (\$5,498,554 in 1956); Quebec, \$3,429,423 (\$3,322,150); British Columbia, \$1,631,964 (\$1,594,331); Alberta, \$1,206,264 (\$1,158,960); Atlantic Provinces, \$1,201,363 (\$1,211,156); Manitoba, \$724,911 (\$700,145); and Saskatchewan, \$848,339 (\$812,261).

Estimated total sales for the top 10 trades in 1957 (in thousands): grocery and combination stores, \$2,872,755 (\$2,638,978 in 1956); motor vehicle dealers, \$2,465,962 (\$2,541,712); department stores, \$1,288,653 (\$1,242,231); "other" foods and beverages, \$1,105,937 (\$1,044,087); garages and filling stations, \$866,584 (\$821,564); general stores, \$579,610 (\$568,357); furniture, appliance and radio, \$568,414 (\$584,272); restaurants, \$519,820 (\$508,248); lumber and building material dealers, \$457,237 (\$483,488); and drug stores, \$350,765 (\$329,028).

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POSTDOCTORATE FELLOWSHIPS

Since 1948 the National Research Council has supported a programme of postdoctorate fellowships, awarded annually in competition to citizens of all countries, including Canada. Originally tenable only in the Council's divisions of Pure Chemistry and Pure Physics, the programme has been extended to include the biological sciences, mathematics and engineering.

Fellowships may now be held, also, in several departments of Canadian universities, and in the laboratories of Canada's Departments of Agriculture, and Mines and Technical Surveys, in centres located across the country from Halifax to Victoria.

The Council has announced 78 newly appointed postdoctorate fellows who will work in NRC laboratories. Of these new fellows, 13 will work in the Division of Applied Biology, two at the Atlantic Regional Laboratory, 12 in Applied Chemistry, three in Applied Physics, one in Mechanical Engineering, eight at the Prairie Regional Laboratory, 28 in Pure Chemistry, nine in Pure Physics, and two in the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division. The degrees held by this group represent 68 universities, including eight Canadian institutions and 60 located in 15 other countries.

COMMONWEALTH CONFERENCE IN MONTREAL

To be held in the new Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal, the Commonwealth trade and economic conference will start on September 15, according to an Ottawa announcement.

Finance Minister Donald Fleming said that a programme of detailed preparatory work for the ministerial meeting now is "well in hand".

"Senior officials from all Commonwealth countries met in London from February 11 to 13 to discuss a provisional agenda and to co-ordinate the work under way in the various Commonwealth capitals.

"A further meeting of Commonwealth officials will be held in London early in June to carry forward this task."

CANADA-INDIA AGREEMENT

An agreement providing for a Canadian loan of \$25,000,000 to India to finance purchase of 400,000 tons of Canadian wheat was signed in Ottawa last week.

Finance Minister Fleming signed for Canada and Indian High Commissioner Dr. M. A. Rauf for India.

The \$25,000,000 loan will be repaid in several equal annual installments beginning March 31, 1961. The interest rate will be 4.25 per cent payable annually beginning March 31, 1959.

The Government's decision to make the loan and terms of the loan were announced in the Commons last month.

YUKON HEALTH SERVICE

A full public health service for all persons in the Yukon has been announced by Mr. J. Waldo Monteith, Minister of National Health and Welfare.

The new service is operated by the Indian and Northern Health Service of the Department in co-operation with the Territorial Government, the cost being shared.

The service is aimed at providing for every Yukon family a gradually increasing level of public health care, with the advice and co-operation of the family physician. It provides classes in mothercraft, the continuation of the immunization programme against diphtheria, whooping-cough, tetanus, smallpox and poliomyelitis, health inspections of school children and of school premises in co-operation with school authorities, home visiting by the public health nurses, health information to the community through various channels, the inspection of premises used by the public in co-operation with the Territorial Government's sanitarian, and advice on measures designed to assist public health.

The Commonwealth conference idea was first put forward by the Canadian Government to its Commonwealth partners at a meeting of finance ministers at Mont Tremblant, Quebec, last September.

They agreed then to recommend to their governments that the conference be held.

Replies now have been received from all governments "unanimously supporting the Canadian proposal to hold this important conference in Canada next September," Mr. Fleming said.

General Secretary of the Conference will be Mr. Sidney Pierce, Canadian Deputy High Commissioner in London.

SCOUTING FLOURISHING

Canada's Boy Scout membership has more than kept pace with the country's population and economic growth since the Second World War, it is stated by Henry Seywerd, Director of Research at Canadian Scout Headquarters in Ottawa. At the close of 1957 Canada had a total Scout membership in excess of 235,000 (boys and leaders). This is an increase of 8 per cent over the previous year and a 129 per cent increase in membership since 1948, Mr. Seywerd states.

"During this ten year period also the boy membership in Canadian Scouting has been increasing at a rate two and one half times faster than the population of Scouting age in Canada. Such growth is likely to continue for the next few years, bringing with it continuing demands for increased adult leadership" Mr. Seywerd predicts. For 1958 Canadian Scout Headquarters hopes to achieve a membership total of a quarter of a million Scouts.

Every one of Canada's Boy Scout Groups has a sponsor. Of the 4,537 registered Scout Groups, 2,721 or 60 per cent are sponsored by churches. The three largest church sponsors of Scout Groups in Canada are: The Roman Catholic Church 756 groups; the United Church, 698 and the Anglican, 626.

Home and School Associations and various educational Institutions sponsor 259 groups. Other sponsorships include: service clubs, 234; civic groups such as Canadian Legion, fraternal organizations and Chambers of Commerce, 329; Community groups, sponsored by groups of citizens, total 884; and there are 79 Scout groups sponsored by the Armed Services in military establishments across Canada and overseas. Nor are the handicapped boys overlooked for there are across Canada some 31 Scout groups for deaf, blind, crippled and mentally retarded boys.

According to Canadian Headquarters' Training Department records some 7,586 adult leaders participated in the Association's formal training courses last year, a new record total.

TO IMPROVE EASTERN SALMON

Efforts to improve Atlantic salmon stocks in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Newfoundland are to be intensified both by the federal Department of Fisheries and the provincial agencies concerned, and specific recommendations for legislation to this end are to be made by the federal-provincial Co-ordinating Committee on Atlantic Salmon, which held its two-day annual meeting in Ottawa last week.

Several proposals were made by an advisory group which met at the same time and held two joint meetings with the Co-ordinating Committee. Commercial and angling associations in the Atlantic provinces are represented on this advisory committee. The suggestions made dealt with regulations as to netting, open seasons, control of poaching in certain areas, the stocking of streams from salmon hatcheries, and mitigation of the damage done to salmon populations by the spraying of forests with DDT in efforts to wipe out the spruce budworm. In this connection the Co-ordinating Committee reported that a search was being made for an insecticide other than DDT which would not harm fish.

Members of the advisory committee read briefs from the Miramichi Salmon Association, the Atlantic Salmon Association, the Nova Scotia Fish and Game Association, La Société Co-operative des Pêcheurs de Carlton, Carlton sur Mer, Quebec, and the Commercial Fisheries of Nova Scotia. These briefs contained a number of recommendations including those above and others dealing with the use of angling lures on salmon streams.

The Sub-Committee on Regulations is to consider several other recommendations and report to the Co-ordinating Committee on the advisability of new legislation with respect to salmon fishing. Deputy Minister of Fisheries George R. Clark, who is chairman of the Committee, and the deputy ministers of the provincial departments concerned are to meet again in Quebec City on March 7 to decide future policies of the Committee.

The advisory committee, in its submission, expressed the opinion that the present programme of the Department of Fisheries and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada merited the full confidence and commendation of the people of Canada, and it particularly commended the action taken by the Department in setting aside substantial areas of the upper waters of salmon streams as spawning sanctuaries.

The report on the Atlantic salmon management programme showed a wide variety of activities in the past year. Surveys of streams were continued by the federal Department of Fisheries to determine the extent and suitability of spawning and rearing areas. The number of rivers examined now totals approximately 200.

Salmon enumeration and other basic studies conducted at the Beechwood power project and on the Tobique river in New Brunswick showed a much lighter run of spawners than had been anticipated. One reason for this, it was felt, could be the spraying of adjoining timberstands with DDT, causing far higher losses than were originally thought.

Other counting trap data showed an eight-fold increase in the return of spawners to Big Salmon River, New Brunswick, and a substantial part of this run was credited to the 1250 post-smolts released in the river system in 1956. Early-late run experiments were conducted on the LaHave River and River Philip in Nova Scotia and encouraging results were obtained although no conclusions could yet be drawn.

Predator control was continued on the Miramichi and St. Mary's Rivers in New Brunswick and was extended to the Margaree River on Cape Breton Island where results would not be confounded by the spruce-budworm control programme.

Stream improvement work conducted by the Fisheries Department's engineering branch included remedial work at falls on Big Salmon River, New Brunswick, Round Hill River, Nova Scotia, and Great Rattling Brook, Newfoundland. Obstructions were removed on the upper LaHave River, Nova Scotia, and on Middle Brook and Point Leamington River, Newfoundland. Major fishway construction in the Newfoundland programme included the completion of the Indian Falls fishway on the Indian River. Repairs and reconstruction were carried out on fishways on a number of rivers in the Maritime provinces.

A highlight of the work in Newfoundland was the transfer of a run of spawners from Rattling Brook, which is being developed for power purposes, to nearby Great Rattling Brook. A total of 653 fish were transferred, and tagging of a representative number indicated that the transplanted fish had moved upstream following their release.

Hatchery distributions for the 1957 season were in excess of 11,000,000 fish throughout the three Maritime provinces.